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CHRISTMAS ANDSEMBETS.

FROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway -NATURE AND PRI-NIBLO'S GARDEN Broadway-Esquish Overs-Cin

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-Afternoon-Talk of Breed-Live in New York-Evening-The DRAMATIST-DER TON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond st.

WALLACK'S Breadway-Bigers and Wrongs of Wo

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway - LOVE CHASE

CHAMBERS STREET THEATRE, (late Buron's) - Af bernoon - Josepe and his Bastaren - Paul Jones - Good sea Norming - Evening - William Tell - Miller and he Man - Now York or Day and Night.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-10 A.M. by Neismann's Wife-Linkick Bey-At 2, 4 and 7% P. M.-GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S NINSTRELS, 444 Broad

BUCKLEY'S SER ENADRES, MG Broadway-CINDRELL.

ARCOKLYN MUSEUM, Brooklyn-Afternoon-Brigand's Oarn-Jeasons Wife-Consican Brothers-Evening-Tooplas-Black Ried Scian, Ac.

New York, Thursday, December 25, 1856.

The News.

The steamer Tennessee left this port yesterday afternoon for San Juan, Nicaragua. She carried out about three hundred men and two thousand dollar worth of provisions to the assistance of General Walker. A posse of deputy United States Marshals the revenue cutter Washington and the goverament steamer Arctic, were in readiness to pounce upon the fillbusters; but nothing occurred to render necessary the interference of the author sies. An interesting correspondence passed yesterday between Gen. Cazeneau and the District Attorney with regard to the rights of persons desirous o emigrating. We give toese documents in another part of to-day's paper, together with a communicatien from Major Heiss, criticising the letters of Mr Coicouria and Marshall O. Roberts-published in yesterday's HERALD-with reference to the relief of Americans at San Juan. The remainder of the wrecked passengers from

the New York arrived at Castle Garden yesterday in a very destitute condition, and lacking all the necessaries of life. In the absence of any organized charity to meet their case, the Commissioners of Emigration will provide for them, with the understanding that the consignees of the New York will sepay the Commission. The friends of the shipwrecked, if they have any, would do well to see to their necessities immediately. At last accounts the ship was in a bad condition, and the lighters sent to ber assistance had not been able to reach her, owing

to the high surf ranning.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the Post Office, Mail steamers, and Deficiency appropriation bilis were reported and referred. A bill providing for the withdrawal from circulation of all depreciated foreign coin, by fixing the value of Spanish quarters, shillings and sixpences at twenty, ten and five cents, respectively, also authorizing the issue of new cent pieces, was reported, and after some discussion laid aside for two weeks. A will providing for the admission of Minnesota into the Union was introduced by the delegate for that

A verdict of twenty thousand dollars damage has been rendered against the city for infringement of Ransom & Wenman's patented fire engines This is an important matter, as all engine makers embody the invention in their machines, and are, ore. Hable to actions for damages.

We publish to-day an extended report of the emergent communication of St. John's Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, which was held on Tuesday. Our readers are aware that there has been for some eight or ten years an ag'y split in the fraternity, and that there are now three Grand Lodges claiming jurisdiction over the Order in thi State. The first, of which Mr. Lewis is Grand Master, has three fourths of the lodges in the city and State under its rule. The second, of which Mr Myers, is Grand Master, has but few lodges, which withdrew from the first on account of some difference of opinion as to the right of Past Masters to sit in the Grand Lodge. There is a suit pending be tween these bodies for the property of the Grand Lodge. The third, St. John's Grand Lodge, has twice withdrawn from the Grand Lodge, more on account of men, we believe, than measures. The report gives an account of their endeavor to return to the main body, and the refusal of the Grand Lodge Committee to accede to their proposals. The whole quarrel, in a society the main principles of which are union and harmony, is absurd.

A letter from John E. Develin, relative to the Stigation between the Board of Almshouse Governors and the Commissioners of Emigration, was received by the latter board last evening. We give the document elsewhere. The number of emigrants arrived at this port during the year is 141,423-an increase of 6,424, as compared with the year previous. The Commissioners have now a balance in bank of \$2,351. On the 1st of January, 1856, they were in debt \$63,001.

The trial of Huntington progresses slowly. The avidence adduced yesterday, a report of which we publish, exhibits the extravagant and reckless mode of Hving pursued by the accused.

William S. Tuckertaan, the defaulting treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, is now on trial in Boston. The indictment on which he is arraigned charges that the accused, on the 16th day of June, 1855, received from Ruel Williams, President of the Kennetes and Portland Railroad, the sum of \$5,000, in behalf of the Eastern Railroad corporation, which sum said Tuckerman fraudulently converted to his own use. Tuckerman is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of \$180,000.

It has been ascertained that Mrs. Strong and Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, who were passengers on board the steamer Lyonnais, were of the party picked up and

earried into Bordeaux. Judge Davies yesterday rendered a decision overrolling the Mayor's veto of the appointments of Commissioners of Deeds by the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Councilmen met last evening but held a very short session. A resolution for the purpose of covering the defects in the transfer of the title of the Brick Church property to Wesley &

Co., was adopted. The cotton market was active yesterday, and prices firm. The sales embraced about 4,000 balce. based upon quotations gives in another columa. The foreign news, with the approach of a Christmas holiday, combined with the absence of the Canada's letters, had a tendency to check operations in flour and wheat-transactions in which were limited. without change in quotations. Wheat was firmly held, and Southern red sold at \$1 57 a \$1 60, and choice white do. at \$1 89. Corn was heavy, with sales of Western mixed at 65c, a 65kc, from store, and 79c. delivered. Pork was some firmer. Old mess sold at \$19 12 a \$19 25, and new do. at \$19 624 a \$19 75. Sugars were firm, with sales of about 200 hads, Cuba muscovado and 286 do. English islands

at rates given elsewhere. Coffee was quiet. Room to Liverpool was reduced, and rates of freights firmer, with limited engagements of corn and wheat in bulk at 6d. a 6d., and 7d. asked in lags. Cotton was taken at 5-32d a 3-16d; naval stores at 3s., and four in a small way at 1s. 9d. a 2s.

The Ramalities at Washington-Drift of the Spotls and Plunder Corruptions of the Day.

According to an estimate of one of our Wash ington correspondents, the following are the several sems of the stupendous schedule of speils and plunder projects pending before Con-

McCorestck's resper patent extension Hudron's Bay and Puget's Sound Companies' possessory rights
Private iand claims in California.
Bounties to speculators in claims of revelutionary officers and soldiers.
French spollation claims
laterest on the same
Missellaneous plunder. 2,500,000 5,000,000 15,000,000 10,000,000

Total\$210,000,000 The Pacific Railroad plot, it will be observed among all the other schemes of spoliation lies upon the surface of the water like & whale in a shoal of sprats and herrings. Our correspondent estimates the lands which this project will absorb at \$150,000,000 in value, which is probably full fifty millions short of the mark. It is the monster swindle of the age, and stands at the head of the chapter as conspicuously as stood among the small fry the United States Bank in its tremendous efforts to escape from the iron gripe of Gen. Jackson. In fact, these spoils and plunder schemes at Washington, headed by this Pacific Railroad conspiracy and its confederate landjobbers, gives us the dawning of an epoch of stockjobbing corruption upon a much grander scale of public spoliation than all the bank frauds and explosions which signalized the disastron administration of Martin Van Buren. Let us strike a balance between the bank corruptions of Van Buren's time and the spoils and railroad stockjobbing corruptions for which this Pierce administration will hereafter be distinguished that we may see where the advantage lies, and the drift of this gigantic spoils system of the present day.

In the war of Old Hickory against the the United States Bank, the monster initiated that policy of inflation and bank rag over-issues. the results of which have stood as a warning to all panking financiers from that day to this. With the removal of the government deposits from the vaults of Biddle's monster, they were distributed over the country among a lot of pet banks, and to show that a national bank was a great national numbug these pet banks, upon the basis of the public deposits, were encouraged by Old Hickory to enlarge their paper issues ad libitum. They did o-the rest of the banks of the country, great and small, followed suit; new banks sprang up here and there like mushrooms, and they also went into the general inflation. A short season of hollow prosperity followed, without a parallel in the financial history of any country upon the earth. In 1836 such was the morbid state of this rotten bank raw inflation, that with a natural capacity to export breadstuffs abroad, not only was the flour of the interior arrested at our seaports at fifteen dollars a barrel, but at this price we became the importers of flour from Eugland, of wheat from the Black Sea, and of notatoes from

The United States Bank had gone down. The pet banks, and other State and local shinplaster institutions, were going on aximmingly, when a call for the public deposits, in order to distribute them as gratuities among the several States, brought the pets down with a run, and with them came toppling into the dust the whole of that vast fabric of bank expansion, shinplaster, wildcat and red dog banks, speculations, stockobbing, kite flying, and all the swindling devices, of that day of wholesale corruption and public Infatuation. Finally a bankrupt Congress came to the rescue of a bankrupt country and 4 bankrupt people, in a general bankrupt law, which, after sponging out bankrupt debts to the extent of two hundred millions of dollars, was jodicionsly repealed. It was repealed upon the broad ground that all the bankrupt rogues had taken the benefit of the act, and that if it were longer continued in force it might tempt and contaminate honest men.

Such is the brief history of the bank rag and shinplaster inflation of Van Buren's day, down to the commencement of a new financial epoch with the repeal of the bankrupt law, under the blessed administration of John Tyler. But we undertake to say that the schedule of land robbing and railroad stockjobbing schemes now awaiting the action of Congress, affords a broader foundation for a general financial inflation, expansion, collapse and bankruptev than all the currency tinkering measures of Jackson and Van Buren combined. In Van Buren's time it was the banks-now it is stockjobbing rallroad companies, with all their various affiliations and ramifications. Banks are useful institutions, as the world goes, and railroads have become an indispensable public necessity: but although banks and railroad companies. like fire and water, may be good servants, they are bad masters, and there is no end to the ruin they will effect, give them full play. The banks have had their carnival, and they have been put under a somewhat closer discipline th. heretofore; but our railroad corporations are jo. t beginning to be a power in the land, and their conbined strength for mischief is tenfold greater than that of Biddle's Bank. For example: the Camden and Amboy Company absolutely govern the State of New Jersey-the Illinois Central road is rapidly advancing to the same distinction in that State: and it will only require a little bill from our Legislature at Albany to put us of New York under a Central Railroad monopoly despotism as despotic and remorseless as that of Jersey or Il-

A large proportion of the financial or political managers of these and numerous other powerful railroad stockjobbing concerns throughout the country are actively concerned in this Pacific Railroad and other land robbing and stockjobbing plots on the carpet at Washington. Among others, they are plotting not only a suspension of the duty on railroad iron, but the refunding of millions of duties that would otherwise go into the treasury were the existing law simply repealed to-day. These railroad spoilsmen have a contingent corruption fund to operate upon, only limited by the land grants of Congress. Within the last five years they have secured millions upon millions from the pockets of the people, in the shape of the public lands, and these spoils are the basis of their larger operations of this day, under the encouraging

spoils and plunder policy of poor Pierce. Now let us suppose that this Pacific Railroad project is passed, involving the absorption in two or three years, by the jobbers concerned, of one hundred and twenty millions of acres of the cream of the public lands in the Western States and in the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, what will follow? There will be nothing left of the public domain but rocky mountains and sandy deserts; consequently, the good lands monopolized by these railroad conspirators will rapidly rise in value to two three, five and ten dollars an acre. Thus, at the end of three years these consolidated landjobbers, with the success of this single Pacific Railroad bill, may command the solid basis of a stockjobbing capital of five hundred millions of dollars! The capital of Biddle's monster, which overshadowed and threatened for a time to ruin the country, was thirty-five millions.

We conclude, then, that these existing spoils and plunder schemes at Washington comprehend something more of danger than the amount of the ands or public money concerned—that they invelve the danger, in fact, of a great national railread oligarchy, which in attempting the rule or ruin policy of Biddle, his bank and the pet banks, will bring upon us eventually a financial infla tion and a general collapse of tenfold greater magnitude than that of Van Buren's disastrous administration.

Let the sleepy members of Congress, unbought and unsold, open their eyes and send these spoils and land-plundering stockjobbers back to more bonest pursuits than these enormous schemes of plunder and power. Send them back home, or hey will go on robbing the treasury, plundering the people, ruling Wall street, and reducing the country to the tender mercies of railroad sharoers and financial swindlers, like Schuyler, Rednath and Huntington, till they cover every hole and corner where there are people to be cheated, and money to be made by swindling.

THE GROADS OF THE STOCK GAMBLERS .- When we mentioned the other day that Wesley of the stock gambling journal, the Daily Times, would have had his ears cropped had he lived in the days of Queen Anne, we had no intention of recommending that form of punishment, or suggesting that it be revived for his benefit at the present day. We wish distinctly to be understood as disclaiming any wish to interfere with Mr. Wesley's care.

We make this explanation because we notice that Wesley & Co. appear to have been terrified by our allusion, and pursue the controversy between us with a remarkable degree of heat, but with no particular discretion or judgment. They make no attempt to defend themselves: perhaps they know the task would be hopeless. They do not deny that they used the Times to upset Jacob Little; that they used it to corner the President on the Brick Church question; that they use it to puff their railroad wares; that it is, in fact, their ox and their ass, and in no one sense an independent organ of public opinion. All these things the stock gamblers admit by their silence; and the only answer they make to us is that some former period which they do not specify, the HERALD puffed certain companies which did not ultimately prove successful. Of this nonsense, we disposed the other day. If the Times can show that during the thirty years of our newspaper experience, w have speculated in fancy stocks, let it do so, and the answer will go for what it is worth. Other replies are puerile, and too contemptible to be noticed. The Times began with specific charges, which it has abandoned; it now falls back o vague generalities, and loose faschoods, which even its editor must feel ashamed.

But all this will not help it. Messrs. Wesley Co. may rest assured that there is but one way of regaining a respectable standing in public estimation. That is by repenting and amending their ways; by closing up their stock contracts, leaving gambling to the faro-dealers, and endeavoring by rectitude, honesty and sobriety. to earn an honest livelihood in that station of life to which it has pleased God to call them. Endeavors in other directions can only end in shame, confusion, exposure and increased disgrace.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR-WISE HEADS IN THE TREASURY .- One of our Washington correspondents, in alluding a few days since to the prop >sition to remove the import duty off sugar, remarked that that measure could have no effect in reducing the price of the article to consumers here, inasmuch as the Cuban government regulat ed the duty on sugars exported from that island by the prices ruling in the United States. So, according to our correspondent, when sugars ruled high in our market the rate of export duly levied by the Cuban government was lowered, and when prices ruled low in our market the rate of duty was augmented. And so-this was the reasoning-if the price of sugars in the United States be reduced 30 per cent in consequence of the proposed abrogation of import du ty, the Cuban government will proportionably increase its rate of export duty, and consequently the only advantage of the abrogation will be

to put money in the Spanish treasury. Now, the premises on which this ratiocination s based are false-albeit they were derived from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Peter G. Washington. The export duty levied by the Cuban government is not a sliding or fluctuating one. It is a fixed duty of 871 cents per box; and if our import duty be removed, as we hope it will be, the consumers of the article will enjoy the benefit of the measure. Sugar is now inordinately dear, and there is no reason why, with a plethoric treasury, the people should be taxed thirty per cent for this necessary of life. We cannot imagine why Mr. Peter G. Washington-who is supposed to know something of his business-should thus lead our correspondeut astray. We are loth to believe that he did so intentionally, and we are equally averse to forming the opinion that he was so ignorant of the customs laws of Cuba. But in one or other of these positions must be be placed, unless he can give some ingenious and satisfactory explanation. Let him try.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND HIS PROSPECTS .- A nincompoop who writes stupid things from Washington to an obscure journal published somewhere in this latitude, vaguely insinuates that we have attempted to injure the character and damage the political prospects of the Senator from Ilijnois. What nonsense! What greenness! What we said of Senator Douglas was just the thing to remind the people of the country that he was still in the field; that he was fresher, fatter, stouter, abler, and therefore better capable of being a candidate in the campaign of 1860 than ever before. Senator Douglas has been budly used by some of his political friends, and it is to be hoped that he will have better luck hereafter. He has good sense, and it is a pity that he is so unfortunate as to have friends who lack that valuable article.

A New Law or LIBEL.-The public are perhape not generally aware that the law of libel is this State is such that malice is always presumed when a newspaper makes an erroneous statement regarding an individual. For instance, if we publish a telegraphic message from Besten, stating that A B has been arrested for fitting out a slaver-such message having been transmitted to us after cleven at night, by the operator at Boston, who found it in everybody's mouththe presumption of law is that we inserted the said message out of a fiendish and malevolent desire in our heart to injure the said A B, of whom we never heard before in our lives, and whose reported doings touching slavers were not made known to us till the morning when we read the message in the paper. We may, it is true, rebut this assumption by proving that A B was eally engaged in the slave trade. That is to say, if we are smart enough, we may at a cost of some thousand dollars obtain evidence that the town talk of Boston was correct, and thus escape paying costs. But, in many cases, this cannot be done. Witnesses travel away, or die; some will not speak: others cannot be found when the trial comes on. So the simplest plan for a newspaper in this State to pursue, when it has made a statement which is denied by a party interested, is to pay up a reasonable amount of damagesenough to keep the party for a few months and to look pleasant.

Our neighbors in Connecticut do not impose such a tax on truth as this. They have a short law, which runs as follows:--

AN ACT TO PREVENT VEXATIOUS LIBEL SUITS By it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives, in General Assembly convened:—
Sec. 1. That in every action for an alleged libel, the de-ferdant may give proof of intention; and unless the plaintiff shall prove mailee in fact, he shall recover tothing but his actual damage proved, and specially al-leged in the declaration.

Why should not such a law as this be passed by our Legislature? Surely it is not reasonable to make the newspaper publisher responsible for accidents as though they were intentional offences; or to punish the former more severely than the common law punishes unintentionally injurious acts. Let the plaintiff in suits for libei be compelled to prove either actual malice or actual damage. If he can prove either one or the other then let the paper pay; but to bleed the paper, when the plaintiff-invariably a man of poor character, who regards his libel suits as a legitimate source of income-proves only the publication, and neither shows that he has been injured nor that the editor wanted to injure him, is certainly absurd to a degree.

A LAND JOB IN TROUBLE .- It seems that Wesley & Co., the stock gamblers in Wall street, and proprietors of the Daily Times, have no title of any practical value to the Brick Church property, which they desire to sell to the United States government for a Post Office site. If poor Pierce purchases that corner, it cannot be used for a Post Office. It must be devoted to pious purposes, and the moment that a Post Office is erected there the Corporation take possession. That is the law laid down by the courts. In this view of the case we recommend poor Pierce to buy the property and build upon it a monastery, to which he may retire like Charles the Fifth of Spain, when he got tired of the splendors of empire and the distribution of the spoils. Poor Pierce, as the prior of a monastery in New York. will be a standing warning to those who may attempt to follow in his footsteps, and govern a country without mental balance or public virtue.

THE AFFAIR OF HONOR BETWEEN MEAGHER AND RAYMOND.—The newspapers are still discussing this matter, without appearing to have any official information of the progress of the quarrel or accurate accounts of the cause of the dispute Let us have the correspondence. Where are the papers in the case? What was the difficulty? Who gave the insult? What was the point of sult? Did Meagher incur the mortal animosi of the nigger worshipping journals by supporting Mr. Buchanan? What is it all about? Let us have the documents, so that we may know what we are talking about, and understand the right and the wrong of the matter.

A BALM FOR THE LOUBY MEMBERS AT WASH-INGTON.-Messrs, Dunigan & Brother, No. 151 Fulton street, have published a beautifully bound and engraved book of a devotional character. containing prayers, engravings of the Saints, and pious poetry, all of the Catholic church. On the title page there is a picture of an angel with two beautiful wings, just flying up to heaven, with two lambs bearing crosses, and two gold crosses on the covers. We recommend this plous volume to the particular attention of the rascally lobby members at Washington, who are going to perdition as fast as they can, as a book eminently calculated to recall them to their senses and save them from the pit of darkness.

THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL COURT ON THESE -Officially there is a cause involving the freedom of a nigger of the name of Dred Scott, now on trial before the Court of last resort at Wash ington; but the people are beginning to thak that the better way to state the case would be the United States Supreme Court on trial before the people and the constitution. The issue of this trial will be looked forward to with some

Personal Intelligence. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, who has been posted as a coward for declining to accept the challenge of A. H. Shopher M. C., is spoken of as a man of exemplary Christian ob racter, and much beloved by all who know him.

For Liverpool, in the shannship Airlen—Mr H L Routh, Montreal, Mr Champion, do, Capt J E Hodge and Wife, New York, Whomes Montreal, Mr Champion, do, Capt J E Hodge and Wife, New York, Wester A Crystiant, Catada, Jos Lewis, Katl Representation of the Committee of the New Circans, L J Gilley, Neward, N J John Fatterson, England, Win Crosley, do, 6 W Stake, New York, Mass Jrane, England, Win Crosley, do, 6 W Stake, New York, Mass Jrane, Edwarder, Manchester, Smith Thompson, New York, E C Chessbarough, Chicago, Hit Growski, More and George Gravited Messa, Brutere, Canada, John Paterson, do, L Gilver, Montreas: Francois accident, do, Gain, do, Class, Welf, Chechanki, Adophus Rectudan, New York, C B Ecoson, England John Expancional Committee, Verk, C B Ecoson, England John Expansion, Canada, Hoo L 7 Drummond, do, Racheiel, New York, C B Alley, Shannon, New York, C B Committee of the Committee of the

BECHWAYNES .- A few nights since as, Mr. Lawrence Reeve and family were returning from Whilamsburg to their home at Jamaica, they met in the cotekiets of th city two men who proved to be highwaymen. As some as the carriage passed the men turned and out the strape which fastened on a trunk and valise to the wago and were discovered in the act of carrying them off The robbers were pursued, when they dropped the trunk and couttneed their flight with the value, and they found it impeded their progress, and they would be overtaken, when they abandoned this also, and then exceed.

WOOL STATISTICS—The United States produce \$2,500,000 lbs. of wool annually. They conserns 71,000,000 lbs. They import, then, about 18,500,000; that is, the United import a little more than one fourth of the wool consumed by our manufacturies. We should be able to export wool rather than be compelled to import it. There are five manufacturing establishments, all in the State of Massachusetts, which consume in the aggregate, 10,600 000 lbs. which is one fill of the entire wool growing State in the United States her ellip being 10,190,000 lbs.—Ohite Furmer, December 5.

THE LATEST NEWS. ..

BY PRINTING AND MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington THE NEW COURAGE BILL-INFORFANT DECISION IN THE SUPREME COURT, ETC.

No session of the Senate to-day. The Committee of Ways and Means in the House re-ported three of the General Appropriation bills, which were referred. The bill proposing a change in the carrency was debated at some length, and, as it is a matter of great moment to the commercial interest of the country, was postponed for two weeks. Mr. Herbert read a defence of his action on the California Land bill of last early day. Congress will not be in session to morrow The President has nominated Thomas D. Condy Marsha

of South Carolina.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have concluded o repeal the bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy precisely as it was passed in the

arrived here, but being without an interpreter, were un-able to make their business known to the Commissioners on Indian Atlaire.

to enjoy the holidays.

The Rhode Island case decided in the Supreme Court o-day, embraces a series of events for near a century. The lands are covered by manufacturing establishments and flourishing villages, and have been throughout past generations without the question of legal ownership. The bill alleging frauds and claims was deemed by the court defective, and the presumption

Thalberg's third concert at the National theatre tracted a brilliant and fashionable audience. Postmaste present. The performers were most cordially greeted, and everything passed off admirably. Madame D'Angri

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Doc. 24, 1856.

APPROPRIATION HILLS. Mr. CAMPBELL, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Post Office, Mail Steamer and Deficiency Appropriation bills. NEW COINAGE.

reported, with amendments, the Senate bill relative to foreign coinage and the coinage of new cent pieces. Mr. Paurs, of Mo., explained that his object was to

Mr. Prizers, of Mo., explained that his object was to withdraw from circulation all depreciated foreign coin, receiving Spanish quarter, eighth and sixteenth dollar pieces at twenty, ten and five cenus. The Committee of Ways and Means propose that the President shall fix by proclamation the description of the new cent coin. That precedent was set in 1796.

Mr. Harm, of N. Y., was fearful that the bill in the present form would disturb, to a great extent, the commercial transactions of the country, as it proposed to repeal all laws making any foreign coins a legal tender.

Mr. Progres replied that it was the opinion of various gentlemen that there are no such laws. Foreign coins, however, are receivable at their commercial value.

Several members appealed to Mr. Phelps to move to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, but Mr. Phelps could not gratify them, saying to do so would be sending it to the tomb of the Capuleta.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Ala., remarked that the coins of many

Mr. Houston, of Ala., remarked that the coins of many foreign govers ments have from time to time been made legal tender, and whether such laws have expired about be ascertained before this bill be pressed to final ction.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., said that the only way of insur-

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., said that the only way of insuring a fair investigation was to send the bill to the Commuteroffithe Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Warman, of N. Y., observed that no man knew
better than Mr. Jones that there was no better measure
to destroy the bill than by giving it such a reference.

Mr. Jones replied that it had become fashionable to say
that when it was cesigned to kill any bill it is to be sent
to that committee. The majority, however, can always
control the business. He guaranteed that if railroad
bills, involving millious of dollars, were referred to that
committee they would be reached before the 4th of
March.

March.

A Voice—That's a fact.

Mr. Waireman said such dissertations were made twenty or thirty times every session. All bills which Mr. Jones desired to strangle be moved to send to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the practical effect of which was to destroy it.

Mr. Jones replied that those he desired to have strangled deserved to be strangled.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Miss., thought the friends of this bill were taking effectual means to kill it by pressing definite action pow.

were image decided intended in the bill.

The motion received only twelve affirmative votes.
The further consideration of the bill was then postponed for two weeks.

SPERCH OF MR. MERRERT.

Mr. HERRERT, of Cal., made an hour's speech in reply to Mr. Penver, on the subject of the California land parameter.

tents.

THE ADMISSION OF MINARSOTA.

Mr. Rich, delegate from Minnesota, introduced a bill authorizing the people of that Territory to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to admission into the Union on a looting with the original States.

United States Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1866.

Case No. 13.—Elizabeth Moore vs. Green and Hawkins. Judge MoLean delivered an opinion affirming the decree of the United States Circuit Court of Rhode Island, with Case No. 39 .- Obedish H. Platt vs. Chaungey Jerome. Error to the United States Circuit Court for the Western

District of New York. The matters in controversy between the parties having been settled it was ordered that the writ of error be dismissed. Care No. 30 .- Irano Harisborn vs. Horace H. Day. Argument continued

Case No. 43 .- The Commercial Marine Insurance Co. vs. Edward Oliver. On motion of counsel for appellee the decree of the United States Circuit Court of Manuachusetts was affirmed, with costs per stipulation to the respective parties.

The Negro Troubles in Kentucky.

LOCISVILLE, Dec. 24, 1856. brated negro preacher there, had been put in jail by a vigilance committee. A free negro preacher, named Sol Young, was hung at Cadiz, Ky., on Tuesday, and another at Pembroke on Wednesday last.

stating that in consequence of information which shows a disposition on the part of the colored people to rise the holidays who are found absent from home after half past eight o'clock in the evening.

The Mails from New Mexico Sr. Louis, Dec. 24, 1856. It is feared that the Sante Fe and Salt Lake mails will be greatly delayed by the deep snow west.

Major Buford's Losses in Kansas. Sr. Louis, Dec. 24, 1856.

The correspondent of the Republican, writing from Westport, says that Major Buford has published a state ment, in which he shows his loss by the Southern emi grant enterprise to have been upwards of \$10,000. Mr. Buchanan in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1856.

There was a grand dinner to Mr. Buchanan yesterday, at Mayor Vaux's residence. Mayor Wood, of New York, was present; and returned home this morning. Mr. Bu chanan returns to Wheatland to morrow. Sinking of the Steamer Altamont.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24, 1856.

The steamer Altament sunk at Marietta yesterday. Her cargo will probably be saved, but in a damaged condition. The boat is a total loss.

Rallroad Ageldent-Arrest for Murder. On Monday a train on the Cleveland and Ioledo Railroad was thrown off the track by breaking a wheel George Bartlett, of Banalo, had his leg broken, and several

Dr. E. B. Bigelow, of Rochester, was arrested there yesterday for the murder of Julia Rosendale, by attempting an abortion, from the effects of which she died on Sunday last. His examination was postponed thi Friday.

others were injured.

Loss of the Schooner Lennox on Lake On-Oswago, Dec. 24, 1856. The schooner Lennox, which left Kingston three weeks

since for Toronto, has not since been heard of, and all hopes of her safety are abandoned. In addition to her own crew of seven men, she had on board five naftors belonging to the schooner Lochiel, who were working their passage to Toronto. All are supposed to be lost. State of the Weather, &c.

snowing this morning. The weather is mild.

Additional from Europe

London papers received by the Canada state that on Wednesday, the 16th limit, consols opened at 69% to 83%, ex dividend, and by midday they had improved to 94%

The London Daily News, city article, dated Thursday evening, Dec. 11, says the day had been a quiet one on the Stock Exchange. The funds exhibited steadiness, consols closing at about one sixteenth lower than yesterday. In other departments steadiness also prevailed the fortnight's settlements.

> The Sound Steamers. Bosron, Dec. 24, 1856.

The steamer Motropolis, of the Fall River line, reached Newport at 10 o'clock this morning. The State of Maine, from Fall River for New York last night, put into Newport, and remained there till seven o'clock this merning, Stocks steady. Pennsylvania dves, 54; Reading Railroad, 42%; Long Island Railroad, 12%; Morris Canal, 14%, Pennsylvania Railroad, 47%.

The fashionable world is just now getting up the

nalia, which begins with the Christmas holidays, and ends new "rage" every year, and the rage this year is combined in opera music, private charitable concerts, amateur theatrical representations, and immense Russian mble capes at unboard of prices. As we remarked the other gerous of fashionable diseases. In its diagnosis it is not unlike hydrophobia, and is similar to that disease in the before the symptoms make their appearance to the un-initiated eye and ear. The patient has an aversion to ters in unknown tongues—makes long journeys to out of the way music shops—has confidential interviews with the proprietors thereof—carries home suspiciously thick pamphlets, with the Paris imprint—disturbs the household at unseemly hours with unearthly shricks and noises, vocal and instrumental—talks wildly about shakes, selfeggi, diminuendo, roulades, staffs, signatures, and other occult technical terms. Night and day is heard the laboring of the grand plane, the howling of the incipient, prima donna—the cospetto! of the curage professor—the muttered — of paler familias—th mild maternal appeal—the suppressed grows of Young New York, as he stuffs his dogers in his car and hies to his club, where the fellows know what is what, and don't annoy themselves with any nonsense about

art, so that the clos rouged is of the proper temperature.

The second stage of the disease breaks out in the form of a soirce musicale to about five bundred particular frien -four hundred for the chicken salad and the balance amateurs, who congratulate the prima donna upon her splendid abilities, then go away and say that the idea of that young person imagining that she can sing is unpre-cedentedly absurd. The final stage is an appearance in public, generally for charitable purposes, when true charity would seem to dictate the propriety of sparing some six or seven hundred unoffending people from such an infliction. The case is now desperate; but by carefully removing all the objects which produced the madnes the patient may work through it. A grand coup has been made by giving the victim a severe course of street organ music; but that is only to be used in extrem-

The rage for private theatrical represent bleaux and charactes is a harmless and amusing rage. We lately attended one of these representations at a fashionable boarding house in Fourteenth street. The ladies had a charming little boudour theatre, gave a capital performance, and afterward a soirte damante. In England petite comedies are frequently written expressly for private representation, and some of the very first dramatists have employed their pens for the exclusive entertainment of their friends. We are glad that the setting up of private theatricals. There are bundreds o comedies suited to the drawing room—the performance of which not only results in the entertainment of actors and audience for the time being, but is a valuable school of manners, graceful bearing, and correct prenuniciation of the language— three of the chief points in the character of a tho-

against the rage for private theatricals.

As to the rage for furs, the ladies excuse their extravagant mania for returning to first principles and arraying themselves in the skins of wild beasts, by saying that a set of 'sables lasts a lifetime. Mathematical ladies are appopular in society; so they forget that it costs a hundred a year in interest of the money invested to wear sables, so that in twenty years the fure will have doubled the first cost. The furred ladies, however, improve the appearance of Broadway on a cold day, and as to the expeone, that is perhaps the exclusive affair of men who feet the bills. The mania for extravarance in dress extends to the men, and has its beneficial side to affording employment, at high wages, to hundreds of curning artisans and expert workwomen. As the price of the raw material is advanced, its beauty must be en hanced-as its beauty is enhanced, the workmanship must be equally improved—the best workmen must have

roughbred man or woman. So we have nothing to say

This week the fashionable world-in fact, the entire world of New York—is sounding the note of preparation for the holidays. The great fancy bazaars in Broadway nd elsewhere are througed from morning till night with all classes of buyers, from the stout apprentice who is vests his little savings in the first pledge of youthful af ection, to the carriage people whose purchases are figured up in thousands. In hundreds of happy homes the Christmas evergreen typides the freshness and beauty of the fair fogers that en wreath it. The Carnival has commenced. Money is poured out like water. No one stops to count the cost. Five la joie!

the best prices, and good prices make good workmen.

City Intelligence.

CHRISTMAN DAY .- It will be no news to the little folks to tell them this is Christmas day. They need no reminder of that fact: but there are certain old fegies who never believe that anything tak es place unless they are notified of it in the newspapers, and for their infor wish to state that this is Christman day, and hope a enowiedge of the fact will do nomething towards soften ing their hearts to the kindlier charities of the sesson Christmas is not much observed in this country, and more's the pity. Old country people observe it religious ly, and around no other season of the year are there so many bely and chartening influences. With them it is a day for the cultivation of domestic virtues-families long separated are reunited, and the old home, not seen to many, many long years, becomes again filled with its old mants. The large foreign population in this city makes the observance of the day more general with es than with other cities in the United States. markets are a perfect wilderness of Christmas trees, gally decked with flowers, while the stalls are covered

with a profusion of—
Muttons, and fatted beeves, and bason swine;
Herons and bitterns, peacock, swan and bustard,
Teal, mallard, pigeons, wideouss, and, in fice,
Plum pudding, paneakes, apple pies and custard.
Christmas greens are to be seen in all parts of the city—in stores, saloons, private houses; and the Roman Catholic and Episcopalian churches are also decorate with them. The sects just monitoned will have services in commemoration of Christ's birth to-day, but we hear of no other celebration worth mentioning, except the extra performances at the theatres. Let us all observe the day becomingly, and try and bring back the good

old times spoken of by the post :-A man might then behold, At Christmas in each hall, And migrations to be below,
At Christians in each ball,
Good plea to curb the cold;
And meat for great and small;
Black next to every mea.
Were fill'd with wine and beer;

were and a wint wine and oper;
No pewier pot nor can
In those says did appear;
De neighbors were friendly bidden,
And all had welcome true;
The poor from the gates were not chidden,
Whon this old cap was new.

THE LATE STORM-DETENTION OF TRAVEL.-The SHOW storm of Monday extended over a large district of country, and was much more savere towards the north than in this latitude. Between Albany and Pougateepsie the snow fell to the depth of twenty inches, and the trains on the Barlem and Hudson River roads were detained for three hours until the track was cleared. It snowed steadily for two days in Albany, and the storm raged far to the west. All the mails from this city north were de tained, and the tracks even now are in very bad order. The Cincipnati express on the Central road, due at Albany at 9 A. M., did not arrive until late in the afternoon The snow was also very severe on the Sound, and the boats were nearly all descined. The mails were nearly all put out of time. From Botton by way of facalisation, the mail does at 5 ofclock A. M. did not arrive until 4 P. M., while the eastern railroad mail was only one boar About six inches of snow fell last night, and it quatinuts